GREAT BRITAIN.

War Prespects and Movements, LONDON, Friday, July 18, 1883, At last the Russians have entered the Principalities The harvest had begun about the 20th of June. On the 3d of July, the first corps of the invading army, bout 12,000 men, crossed the Prutt, to be reinforced subsequently by another corps of about 13,000 men But far greater masses of troops are marching to the frontier. The preparations of Russia are on a larger scale than before the Hungarian campaign, in which 190,000 men were sent out of the country. The Crar has issued a proclamation appealing to the fanaticism of the Greek Church, and charging the inoffensive Sulian, the Khalif, the head of the Mussulman religion, with peridiens perjury. This proclamation was no ot known in Constantinople when the last post left that capital, but it is easy to predict that the Turks. ad all the Mussulmans will be excited beyond measre, and that the war cry raised on the Neva, where the Cussians at the last solemn procession of the Crar to the Church of St. Issac, implered him to lead them a a bely crusade to St. Sophia at Constantinople will be recchoed from the Bosphorus. Yet the exchanges and the Diplomatists of Europe cling to every srifting incident which can afford a hope for maingaining peace. When the news of the occupation reached Constantinople, and it was known that the Russians had really crossed the frontier, the Ambassaders of England. France and Austria went to the Saltan requesting him not to take the invasion for a seas bells, and not to summon the fleets to the Capital. The Su tan reductantly accepted the advice, taking it er a sign that, after all, he cannot rely upon England ed France, and will have to carry on the war unsupperied by the Western Powers. The influence of Lord Stratford has accordingly materially declined.

In the mean time secret negotiations have been car red on at London, and propositions made to the Czar, without the knowledge of the Sultan, about the terms oder which the combined powers are ready to make settlement. But the conduct of Baron Brück, the Anstrian Ambassador at Constantinople, becomes daily more suspicious. He offered the good offices of Austria, but at the same time he once more insisted upon the cession of the Sutterins and Kleck, the two strips of Turkish territory intersecting the continuity of the Austrian possessions on the Adriatic, which had been refused to Count Leiningen. While such negotiations are going on at London and Constantinople, Russian emissaries are prepariog an outbreak in Servia against Prince Alexander Karageorgewich, and it is hinted in the papers advocating the Russian interest, that an occupation of Service may follow the invasion of the principalities, and Ausgris has in fact sent two regiments to the fortress of Peterwardein, close to the frontier of Servia. The Turks, on the other hand, have succeeded-from the port of Batoum, on the Black Sea, where their garrison has been considerably reinforced-in smuggling great quantities of arms and ammunition into the mountains of Circassia. A force of \$0,000 men, too large for the defensive has been assembled at Erzeroum, which, it war is declared, can reach Shamyl and his heroic moun gaineers in ten days. The preparations on both side are enormous, the price of arms has suddenly risen in Constant nople some sixty per cent., but neither George Law nor Col. Colt has taken advantage of this splen

did opportunity. Another serious complication has taken place at Smyrna. The Austrian Consul at that scaport is entire ly a man after the heart of the Emperor. About three years ago, a Hungarian refugee went on Sunday to the Roman Catholic Chapel to attend worship. The Austrian Consul, who has jurisdiction over the Chapel, tad him arrested there when kneeling before the altar. and sent tim in irons to Austria, where he was sentenced to fourteen years of solitary imprisonment. No voice was raised for the Hangarian, and the Austrian Consulthought therefore, he might repeat the outrage. Mr. Koszta, one of the Hungarian officers, who came to the United States in 1851, had returned to Turkey with an American passport, after having declared his intention becoming a citizen of the United States. He was no sent by Kossuth, nor had he been for the last two years in any communication with the Hungarian Chief. He had staid at Smyrna for several months, when suddenly he was seized by the myrmidons of the Austrian Consul. put in irons, and sent to the Austrian corvette Hussar lying at auchor in the harbor. The populace became excited. The American Consul claimed the release Koszta: but his efforts were thwarted by Koszta him when asked to what nation he belonged, de clared that he was a Hungarian; he had lived a Hungarian, and was ready to die a Hungarian; and did not claim the protection of the United States flag. as he was not yet an American citizen. the evening, three officers of the Austrian corvert came into town, when they were recognized and assailed by the mob; one of them was wounded, the other killedthe third escaped unbure. Baron Bruck, the Austrian Ambassador, immediately demanded satisfaction from the Sultan, and the Pasha of Smyrns, the brother in-law of the Sultan, was accordingly dismissed. At this news the fermentation augmented in the city, and all the more. as the Austrian corvette was about to leave the harbo with the Hungarian prisoner on board. At this moment an American ship arrived, and Captain Stringham threatened to sink the Hussar if she carried away Koszta before he had received his final instructions from Mr. Marsh, the United States Minister at Constantinople-A dispatch was returned from the Minister, that he had not the power of protecting Koszta, as he was not yet a citizen of the United States. Hereupon Lord Strat. ford took up the cause of the unfortunate victim, and claimed him from the Austrian Ambassador in the name of humanity; whilst Baron Bruck insists upon the immediate expulsion of all the refugee Poles, Hungarians and Italians from the Ottoman Empire. The result is as yet unknown. The daughter of the Czar, the widowed Princes

Leuchtenberg, cousin of the French Emperor, has art rived in England, and gone to the watering-place of Toquay. It is believed that her visit to an English watering-place, and her relationship to Napoleon, are sufficient reasons for giving some political importance to her jour ney. Russian diplomacy is carried on not only by men but also by ladies. While the political horizon is overcast by clouds, Par-

liament has abdicated its control over foreign affairs At the request of the Ministers the discussion on the Eastern question has been indefinitely postponed, and the secreey of diplomacy, that curse of the world, has full sway. But the attention of the country is roused, and will scarcely again be lulled into sleep. The city wishes of course to avoid war, but in case it cannot be avoided. the interests of commerce require that it should not last long, and should be brought to a speedy conclusion. If, therefore, the Emperor of Russia persists in his insolent haughtiness, the revolutionary elements in Eastern Europe will all be called into action by England and France, to bring about a lasting settlement.

Napoleon III has remained silent, and ore is no precise indication about his individual view and yet the next future of Europe depends his action.

The difficulties between Austria and Switze seemed already appeared, have again been ... by Austria, and it is hard to see how they are to tled, as the Cabinet at Vienna seems to be inclined to pick a quarrel. This policy is not easy to be stood. Europe contains very many combastible elements, and it is scarcely in the interest of Austria to set them on fire

the Burmese departed within 10 hours. A third edition

Of all the warlike expeditions of the British in the East, none have ever been undertaken on less warranted grounds than those against Burmah. There was no possible danger of invasion from that side, as there was from the North-West, Bengal being separated from Bur from the North-West, Bengal being separated from Burmab by a range of mountains, across which troops cannot be marched. To go to war with Burmab the Indian Government is obliged to go to sea. To speak of maritime aggressions on the part of the Burmess is as ridiculous, as the idea of their coast-junks fronting the Company's war steamers would be preposterous. The pretension that the Yankees had strong amountain propensities applied to Pegu, is borne out by no facts. No argument, therefore, remains behind, but the want of employment for a needy aristocracy, the necessity of creating, as an English writer says, "a regular qualityreating, as an English writer says, "a regular quality-workhouse, or Hampton Court in the East." The first Surmess war. (1825-26) entered into under the Quixotic ministration of Lord Amherst, although it lasted little n ore than two years, added thirteen millions to the In-dian debt. The maintenance of the Eastern settlements dian debt. The maintenance of the Eastern settlements at Singapore, Fenang and Malacca, exclusive of the pay of troops, causes an annual excess of expenditure over income amounting to £100,000. The territory taken from the Burmese in 1826 costs as much more. The territory of Pegu is still more ruincus. Now, why is it that England shrinks from the most necessary war in Europe, as now against Russia, while she tumbles, year effect were just the most necessary in Asia. The Europe, as new against Russia, while she tumbles, year after year, into the most reckless wars in Asia? The national debt has made her a trembler in Europe—the charges of the Asiatic wars are thrown on the shoulders of the Hindoos. But we may expect from the now im-pending extinction of the Opium revenue of Bengal, com-

pending extinction of the Opium revenue of Bengal, com-bined with the expenses of another Burmese war, that they will produce such a crisis in the Indian exchequer, as will cause a more therough reform of the Indian Em-pire than all the speeches and tracts of the Parliament-ary Reformers in England.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli asked Ministers, whether, after the latest circular note of the Russian Cabinet, Mr. Layard might not very properly bring in his motion. Lord John Russell au-swered, that it appeared to him by far the best not to hear Mr. Layard at present, as, since the publication of that note, it was more important than ever to negotiate.

The notion of the honorable member, that negotiations The notion of the honorable member, that negotiations
"had come now to a dead lock, was an erroneous
"notion." Lord John, while actually confessing his
Aberdeen credo, attempted to re-vindicate the dignity of
the ciris-Romanus sum party in the following words:

"I naturally supposed that a person of the experience and segmentar to a document declaring to all the world that Burnature to a document declaring to all the world that the Russian Government made the removal of the combined fleets the condition of its evacuation of the Prin-

In the subsequent Indian debate Mr. Bright moved. that from the ninth clause which provides. "that six of "the directors not elected by the Crown, shall be per-"sons who have been ten years in India in the service of
"the Crown or the Company." The words, "in the service of the Crown or the Company," should be expanged. The smeadment was agreed to. It is significant,
that during the whole Indian debate no amendments are agreed to by the Ministry, and consequently carried by the House, except those of Mr. Bright. The peace Ministry, at this moment does everything to secure its estiente cordiale with the Peace party, Manchester school, who are opposed to any kind of warfare, except otton bales and price currents.

Dreuin de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign by cotton bales and

Affairs, once upper clerk at the Foreign Office under M. Guizot, and declared by his chef, to possess hardly the necessary qualifications for that place, is now indulging freely in the pleasure of exchanging notes and circulars with Count Nesselrode. The Moniteur of yesterday brings his reply to the last (2d) circulaire of the Russian

Minister, which concludes in the following terms:
The moderation of France takes from her ad respon ty, and gives her the right to hope that all the sa bury, and gives her the right to hope that all the secondoes which she has made to secure the tranquility of the East will not have been in vany, that the Rossian Government will at length discover some mede of reconciling its pretensions with the preregatives of the Sultan's sovereignty, and that an arrangement be devised that shall settle without a resort to force, a question, on the solution of which, so many interests are dependent."

I mentioned in a former letter the propositions once nade by M. de Villele to Russia, for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, by a treaty of guarantee between all the Great Powers, propositions which called forth this reply from Count Pozzodi Borgo: That a general guarantee of the Ottoman Empire, in-light pendently of its being unusual and surprising, would want the rights acquired by Ressia and the principles up a which they are founded.

Well, in 1841, Russia nevertheless agreed to become

party to such an unusual treaty, and Nesselrode himself, in his note of 20th June (2d July) refers to that treaty. Why did Russia assent to it, in contradiction to its traditional policy? Because that treaty was not one of "guarantee of the Ottoman Empire," but rather of execution against its then only vital element, Egypt, under Mehemet Ali-because it was a coalition against France,

Mehenet Ali-became it are at least in its original intention.

The Paris journal La Presse gives in its number of to-day, which has just come to my bands, a correspondence never before published between the late General Schastiani, Ambassador in Londen, and Mine. Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe, a correspondence which reflects sister of Louis Philippe, a correspondence which reflects on the diplomatic transactions of that epoch. It contains clear proofs that the freaty of 1841, far from having been originated by Russia, as New selfode affirms in his note, was, on the contrary, originated the contrary, originated the contrary, originated the contrary, or the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contract of nated by France and England against Russia, a only afterward turned by Russia into a weapon against France. I translate from this important correspond ence as much as the pressure of time permits me to do

cince as much as the pressure of time permits me to do:

1. London, June 12, 1783.

1. have had to day a conference of two hours' duration with Lord Palmerston. I have been highly satisfied with him. I was not mistaken in assuring you that he was a friend of King Leopeld, and above all a great partisan of the French adiance. Lord Palmerston has conversed a great deal with me on Oriental affairs. He thinks that the Pash of Egypt is decided as to his course of action. He wishes that England and France should make fresh off-ris, supported by the presence of their fleets, in order to intendate his chemest, and that simultaneously our Ambassa dors at Constantineple should inform the Saltan that they have received orders from their Courts to assure him of their support against the attempts of the Pasha of Egypt under the continion that he would not take the initiative in hostilities. I believe this to be a prodent course, and advisable to be followed by England and France. We must inside the Derive and not suffer the Provinces of Egypt, Syria and Celesynia to become detached from it. Russia only awaits for the moment for marching up her succours to the Sultan, and that assistance avoid to the end of the Ottan on Engire.

It.]

In this country all parties are unanimous as to the necessity of closely watching Russia, and believe that the Tory party is more decided than the Whigs, or at least it seems so, because it is not moderated by office.

Leypon, July 6, 1836.

se, because it is not moderated by office.

If opic in this country believe in the general understanding of Europe as to the Oriental question. The answer from Paris is inputionly looked for I think not to have surpsised the line of conduct traced to me by the King in several conversations. As soon as the cafeale shall be established in principle, the manner of acties and the position to be taken up by each of the Pawers, will be regulated according to contingencies. The part Russia has to play must, of course, be maritime, like that of France and England, and in order to prevent any danger that and England, and in order to prevent any danger that might result from the action of the fleet in the Black Sea, she must be brought to the understanding that her squad-ron in the combined fleet is to be drawn from the Ballic.

ron in the combined fleet is to be drawn from the Balilo.

[IV]

Englard has not accepted the Russian propositions, and
Leta Palmerston informed me, on the part of the Government that she had refused, in order to remain true to the
French Alliance. Induced by the same feeling she consents that Mehemet all shall receive the hereditary possessien of Egypt, and of that portion of Syria within a boundary to be demarked, which should go from St. Jean d'
acte, to the take of Tabarie. We have not without difficulty, obtained the assent of the English Government to
Dece latter propositions. I do not think that such an arrangement would be rejected by either France or Mehemet
ali. The Oriental question simplifies itself; it will be terminated by the concurrence of the Powers and under the
guaranty of the integrity of the Orienna Enpire. All the
principles are maintained. The Sublime Porte is admitted
to the law of nations of Europe. The processive protects. y of the mortalised. The Sublime Force protection is at emaintained. The Sublime Force protection is a marketistic. I have exact myself why Europe is a marketistic. to the law of matchs of Europe. The crousers product for the Kessia is availabled. I have assed myself why the Republican faction in France showed itself so favorable to Medemet Alb, and why it has so warmly espoused his cause. I have not been able to find out any other motiva-but the revolutionary principle, that of trying to support, to encourage all that is likely to subvert established gov-eriments. I believe we ought never to give into such a

Lorson, November 20, 1 learn from an authentic source, that Lord Palmet the last council of Municipal and th n the last council of Ministers, in giving an account of the attraction of Oriental affairs, and on the differences existing between the French and English policies, did so with moderation and a regard for the alliance of both countries that deserve our gratitude. He has even drawn the atten-tion of his colleagues to a system similar to that mentioned by me. In conclusion he has yielded as to forms, and has renounced a policy of action and of inevitable compli-

set them on fire.

A. P. C.

War in Burmah—The Russian Question—Curious Diplomatic Correspondence.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

By the latest overland mail from India, intelligence has been received that the Burmese ambassadors have rejected the the Burmese ambassadors have formerly them. The strength of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Lord Faimerston has been charming in forms and in matter. He desired that the Burmese ambassadors have rejected the them to the secret thoughts of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Lord Faimerston has been charming in forms and in matter. He views with pleasure the roture of good feelings between the French and English Cabineta, and the continuation of

the alliance. Believe me, I do not exaggerate in this. I

the alliance. Believe me. I do not enggerate in this. I told him with the confidence of truth, that the new situation was enerty such as as France had ever wished it to be. He was forced to recognize it himself. The Prime of Letrhary has written to his Cherge d'Affaires that he had been entremely content with the Marshal, and that he was trying at this moment to bring back the French Cabinet to an extent with Austria, but that he had found the along was measurable. I can well believe it. The King does not lend his mind to such impracticable divagations. The I write for you alone. Indeed I believe with your Royal Highness that Kinesa will be compated, here with 122.

I have received this morning a dispatch, more that any ally strates, for in the Marshal. It is an answer to the letter in which I reported to him on the communication I made of Lord Palmerston to regard to the impression ovelved at Paris on the announcement of the new mesion of M. de Bramow, and of its a m. Thave read to Lord Palmerston to twollment the paragraph of the dispatch at a received to me by the Marshal Butin the statement I made use of such terms as readered the same interest was no difference between my words and his avent at there was no difference between my words and no avent at there was no difference between my words and no avent at there was no difference between my words and no avent at there was no difference between my words and no avent at there was no difference between my words and no avent at these was no difference between my words and no avent at the same interestion and called the transfer that of our negotiations the textual meaning of his own dispatches. I am much misuken if his be not a questile allomande, a subtlety worthy of a Greed a Ban-Empire.

Marshal is a novice in the career of diplomacy, and if fear that he seeks ability in finences.

ments of the French fleet, in order to avoid wound ug an ally by the least allusion. Lord Hohand and Lord John Russell are admirable in their efforts for maintaining the

IX.]

London, January 21, 1819.

The project of convention drawn up by L. of P. January 20, 1819.

The project of convention drawn up by L. of P. January 20, 1819.

The project of convention drawn up by L. of P. January 20, 1819.

And Austrian negotiators. M. de Nousana 81 tinguis-bad himself by the violence, and, I venture to say, the stampit of his complaints. He unwells the policy of his Court Prince Metternich, who intended to sustain in his hands the balance of power, openly avows his hatter do f. Rivel. He flattered himself to see the propositions of Brunnow received without restrictions, and both have been disappointed to find in Lord Palmerston a Minister who desires sincerely an allience with France, and who is anxious to operate in understanding with her.

London, Jan 24, 1819.

London, Jan M. 1810.
To day I had a long conversation with L. rd Meliceroe who is a thorough partisan of the alliance with our King. He repeatedly called upon me to show him some messels, which a combination of the French and English propositions could be effected.

tions could helieffected.

He judges in the same light as we do the intentions of Russia, and he told me, in a conference with regard to the Vienna Cubinet, that it was not to be trusted, because it ever turned out in the end, to be the devoted partisan of Russia.

AN APPEAL FROM BRITISH DEMOCRATS.

Table Editor of The S. Y. Tribuse.

Six: In the name of a Society of British Democrats, I ask you to give circulation to the annexed, through the columns of your excellent journal. Assuming my request to be granted, let me ask this in addition: that other An erican papers favorable to the cause of Universal Freedom, will copy the Address from your columns. I am aware that, in making the subjoined appeal, we may very properly be reminded that it is the duty of English. men, rather than Americans, to take the lead in effecting difference will not excuse American inaction. Possibly American intervention might not only break the chains of continental Europe, but also shame England into a re-

newal of life worthy of her ancient renown.

Very respectfully.

O. JULIAN HARNEY.

No. 4 Branchick Ron, Quera Square, Bloomburg. {

EUROPEAN FREEDOM-AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

TO THE CITIESTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BROTHERS AND FRIENDS: On this the glorious Fourth of July, you for the seventy-seventh time celebrate the return of that great day on which your fathers flung down the gauntlet of defiance to through Despotism, and ty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is not for us to criticise the results of your Great Revolution Doubtless anomalies and inconsistencies yet mar the fair proportions of that Teaple of Freedom whose foundations were comented with the blood of your heroic sires; but all faults admitted, it is nevertheless indisputable—1st, that your great Republic exhabits the nearest approach thus far accomplished—to that ideal of democratic free-dom in pursuit of which, so many martyrs in all ages of don in pursuit of which, so many martyrs in all ages of the world have labored, suffered, and died: 2d, that your country is the involable sanctuary and refuge of the pro-scribed and untertunate, compelled by oppression and misery to abandon less happy Europe: 3d, that your national flag is recognised on every sea and in every port as all potent to protect the humblest American from the mightiest despot. We repeat it is not for us to criticise as all potent to protect the numberst American from the mightiest despot. We repeat it is not for us to criticise your shortcomions, belonging as we do to a nation still content to avow itself "subject" to that outrage upon human intelligence—a Monarchy; still groweling at the feet of those aristocratic neuripers whose political existence perpetuates that brand of national shame—the Norman conquest; still content to enjoy a "constitutional" mockery of freedom by permission of its masters and mockery of freedom by permission of its masters and not in virtue of the suffrages of its entire people. It will be time enough to criticise America when England shall have outstripped her in the march of freedom. For the present, with the vast mass of her people political pari-ahs, and socially enslaved to landlords and usurers, not to speak of fearful misgovernment in her empire of co-lonies and dependencies, England has no right to as-sume censorship over America, but should rather exer-cise that office over herself. Here, on British soil, is supple need for the humanitarians and philanthropists of ample need for the humanitarians and philanthropists of Exeter Hall, Stafford House, and elsewhere, to employ their energies in mastering and expelling the evils of poverty, ignorance, class-servitude, and-worst of all-that apathetic indifference which is the last evidence of national degradation.

Our task is to address you in behalf of those multi-

tudes of our fellow-men oppressed and gagged, whose very greams under the lash of tyranny are stifled by brute force. Our mission is to speak for those to whom speech is prescribed: the countless sufferers in the state dungeous of royalty—the peoples betrayed, cheat ed, wronged out of the fruits of their struggles for liber ty, and kept in subjection by hordes of assassins, spies jailors and executioners.

In the name of the oppressed, in hatred of the oppres sors, in fraternity toward you, the free men of America, permit a few Englishmen to address to you these words in behalf of the cause of European Freedom. When your fathers launched their immertal Declaration of Independence against British misrule specially, and Old-dependence against British misrule specially, and Old-World tyranny in general, they did not assert the rights of themselves and their children merdy, and to the ex-exclusion of other peoples: they had no design of reviv-ing Grecian or Roman exclusiveness on the soil of the ing Grecian or Roman exclusiveness on the soil of the New World; they did not proclaim the inalienable rights of Americans only. On the contrary, in terms the most comprehensive and explicit they enunciated the sublime truth: "ALL MET ARE BORN EQUAL AND FREE!" Europe heard and welcomed the giad tidings.

and from that hour the noblest spirits have struggled to

realize in practice the principles which your more for-tunate sires maintained, despite the thunders of despot-ism and the brute force of armies. Within the limits of ism and the brute force of armies. Within the mains of this Address it would be altogether out of place to dilate on the nauses which, up to this time, have enabled the tyrants of Europe to vanquish Freedom's defenders. Enough for our argument to remind you that the former are vicorious, and the latter (for the present) in the dust. That you are not indifferent to European strug-gles for freedom, we know from the sympathy you have, ere now, exhibited toward the Greeks, the Poles, and other combattants for liberty; and by the popular ora-tions you have accorded to Kossuth and other European revolutionists. But we submit to you that the time is rapidly approaching when every consideration of honor. outy, and self-interest will combine to command you to fler more than a desultory, unorganized, and ineffective sympathy." will command you to fling the invincible swore of your mighty Commonwealth into the trembling scale of Destiny, that so the tyrant and the barbarian may learn that their reign of aggression is pass, and Freedom and Civilization henceforth secure. At this very hour, the gathering of fleets and the tramp of armies sects to give assurance of a new European war. The conflict of governments once commenced, the combat of the peoples against those governments would imme-diately ensue. It is this conviction that induces the Governments of England and France to temperize and risk the existence of the Turkish Empire, and that, very probably, may induce them, finally, to succumb to the grasping audacity of Muscovite ambition. If, however, circumstances force the great powers of Western Eu-rope to engage in mortal conflict with the Russian colorsus, the hour of Europe's uprising will have struck: I'aly and Hungary will spring to arms, the long foretold War of Principles will begin; and then upon you, free men of America, will devolve the duty of aiding in the iscal effort for the triumph of Democracy in Europe. We are aware of the specious arguments of nar-row minded politicians among you who quote Wash-

row minded politicians among you was queet ingren and his compeers as authorities for cramping the mighty-energies of the American Republic within the circle of a policy altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances and the giant growth of your national devecomstances and the giant grown of your national deve-lopement. Against those arguments we ask you to place the behests of duty and the attractions of alory—that true glory which will tell of "nations saved, not realms undone." We have said that your national lag is all-potent to protect Americans, let it not be not less so for the protection of all men. Ere long the toesin of the Revolution will again peal its alarum over Europe and becoming over the ocean will be heard to the uttermost ends of your vast confederation. Then will be the hour to evince your sense of fraternity and devotion to freedom. And if you acquit yourselves as becomes your country's greatness, in that hour will be seen on the Old World's soil, the New World's Star spangled Banner, mingling with the popular standards, striking terror to the hearts of the tyrants and their myrmidons, and its the hearts of the tyrants and their myrindons, and inspiring the peoples with that daring and energy which will enable them to wrest victory from their adversaries, and make Eurepe, from the Seine to the Neva, from the Tagus to the Tiber, Republican and Free!

Since in behalf of the Society of Finternal Domocrats.

And John Woon, Chairman, G. Julian Harney, Societary.

London, July 4, 1050.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

It is stated that J. S. Preston, Esq., the owner of Power's "Greek Slave," has consented to the placing of the statute in the Palace, and that it was to have been shipped from Charleston by the steamer of this day, Mr. P. will also send to the Fair De Veaux's painting of The Brigand.

WOMEN AT THE FAIR .- We are requested to state that the impression which has got abroad that women cannot visit the Fair without being accompanied by men, is entirely erroneous. Women and children are fr-ely admitted, alone or in company, and in no place can they be more safe from impertinence or annoyance.

The number of Visitors admitted yesterday on single

tickets was 3.348. Number of admissions on Seas Tickets 1,760. Amount of Cash received, \$1,632 50.

Goods Arrived .- The British steamship Asia, Harrison from Liverpool, arrived July 2*, 1833, brought one case for the New York Industrial Exhibition, containing 28 pieces of Silver Plate from the large house of Ch. Christople & Co., at Paris, valued at 2,500 francs.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CRYSTAL PALACE, New-York, July 20, 1833.
To cash on hand. 5597 47
Contributions for this day. 41 40

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, Ac., THIS EPENIAG to, Sections, to mint, at Carle Garden, for the last time, by Son tag, Sections, Badfall, Rovers, &c. K. 1988. A section of the last time, by Son Rates Rates Panelly.

Also, "The Green Monster," by the Rates Panelly. y same, at the Brudwey. Also, "Ireland and America"

and "Ger (a)" by Waltime and wile
UNLE Furly Carte, the evening, at the National Theater, by Mr
German, Mr. Howard, war, Howard, Gordela Howard, and others
Percogniss, Monkry, Doss and Goars, the afternoon and evening,
at Bermany, Mass-Lithupfan Delimentons. No. 444 Brootway,
BOCKLEY'S NEW-ORLEANS SERNAGES.—No. 539 Sensions,

OPERA AT CASTLE GARDEN -Last night was presented La Furorita. This music exhibits some of the author's best conceptions. The more it is heard the more it is relished by the audience. In several places the encores Spirta gentil, n'e Sogni miet transported the house. The better eiven. Badiali was admirable in his air, and dis played throughout the large style of which he is master teffanone was excellent, but we have heard her de better The house was good.

-To night, Saturday, will be given an extra performance — ton Guerani — with nearly the whole strength of the Company Sentag, Steffanone, Parti Strakosch, Badiali, Rovere, and (we suppose) Victii. Seldom can be heard such a representation in this city; and never up to this time has Don Giovanni been so thoroughly cast.

Goop Time -- Passengers who left Cincinnation Thurs ay morning by Railroad North, were at a P. M. taken on oard the splendid stramboat Queen of the West, which was waiting for them at Cleveland, and landed at Buffalo a little before 7 A. M., v. sterday : thence taken by the Buffalo vile [2] miles by 7 minutes past 10; thence by Eric Rall road to Jersey City (332 miles,) which was traversed by 33 minutes past 2, and the passengers snugly in the down-tohotels of our City by 10 last evening, or in 26 hours from Cleveland, having had a social evening and a good night's sleep on the Lake. If there be any pleasanter or quicker equainted with it. ep on the Lake. It there not acome from the West, we are not ac

A little boy, the son of a poor immigrant woman, straved away from No 326 Madison st., on Wednesday morning last. Any one knowing of such a child, (described in an advertisement on our first page) will please send such information to No. 68 East Broadway.

Six hundred and fifty cart loads of merchandise were reeived for examination at Public Store No. 12 Broad st., on Thursday : and \$252 were paid for cartage of same. We learn that Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., the President

of the Crystal Palace Association, is confined to his house Christ Church will be laid on the North side of Eighteenth-

st. pear Fifth av., at 5 o'clock this evening, with the usual ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal denomin-Excussion to PLYMOUTH ROCK -The New-England Society will be escorted to Plymouth via Boston, by the

Light Guard, Capt. Vincent. They will start at 5 o'clock this evening in the steamer Connecticut, of the Norwich and Worcester line. Among the distinguished arrivals in the city yesterday morning, we notice the name of Do ne ho ga wa, Grand

Sachem of the Seneca Nation Indians. He is stopping at the Western Hotel. SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE. The design of the Certificate of the San Francisco Fire

Department may be seen, by calling at the house of Mu tual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, corner of Chambers and Centre-sts. The design was brought from San Francisco a short time since, for the purpose of being en graved. The work, which will cost \$4.500, has been given to Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of Wall-st. The design is a very superior one, and well worthy the inspection of all interested in these matters. It will be sent to England in the course of two weeks, as only a portion of the engraving can be executed here. DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDEST AND LOSS OF LIFE -

At 31 o'clock on Friday morning, a man named John Hawthern, fireman, was killed on board the steamboat Cataline, lying at Peck slip. The circumstances of his death are rather mysterious. From what we could learn from a man who was employed to put freight on board the steamboat, the circumstances of this horrible accident

as follows:
I was wheeling freight on board the boat, and I saw John sitting by the cylinder; there was no steam on at the time, as the best was lying at the wharf, the engine of the Cataline is a cross beam one, and the piston was self up the Cataline is a cross beam one, and the piston was self up the Cataline is a cross beam one, and the pisten was left up. When I went off the beat for more freight, John was still itting by the cylinder. When I returned I was started by the other fireman running to me and shouting out that

chn was killed.

"I then went to the place where I left John sitting, he was not there, but he was lying all smashed up, under the cross beam of the engine, on the top of the cylinder, quite dead. I cannot account for the accident in any other wey than that the swell caused by the ateamboat North American as she came into the wherf, set the wheels of the Cataline is metion, and brought down the piston, thereby orushing him. What the deceased was doing among the machilery, I don't know, as he was not employed to oil it nor had he any business there."

g him. What the necessity is the was not employed to the ery, I don't know, as he was not employed to that he any business there."

The deceased is an American, and lately resided the deceased is an American, and lately resided the deceased is an American, and lately resided to the deceased to the lately resided to the lately the lately and lately the lately resided to th about three miles ffrom Newark, New Jersey. His bedy lay at Peck slip, on the upper deck of the Jer sey Blue, propeller. It presented one of the most horrify ing spectacles we have ever been called on to witness. The whole of the chest and ribe have been torn away, and the heart and respiratory organs were all lacerated and tors

The entrails were also torn out, and lying on the back part of his person. His head was crushed to a jelly, and scarcely presented a feature of humanity. His body was ving in the sun, with no other cover than a piece of old sail-cloth.

TEARIBLE ACCIDENT—AN OMNIBUS CRUSHED BETWEEN

wo RAILBOAD CARS.-About five o'clock yesterday at

terroon, an omnibus belonging to one of the Catharne Ferry lines, while being driven across the Tenth av , near Twenty sixth st., was caught between two cars of the Hudson River Hailroad, which were approaching each other from opposite directions, and almost crushed to pieces. A gentleman and lady were in the omnibus at the time, and both were so dreadfully bruised that it is feared they will not recover. Their names were not ascertained. driver of the omnibus escaped without injury. Both of the horses were badly hurt, and will probably dis of their injuries. The driver of the omnibus, it appears, saw the cars approaching each other, at the point he wished to cross the track, and thinking he could cross before they came up, drove shead, when his vehicle was caught between the two cars and crushed. The omnibus, it is said, was literally smashed to pieces, and it is remarkable that those inside were not instantly killed. The cars sustained little or no damage. The wounded persons were conveyed to the nearest drug store, where they received all possible attention from the physician in attendance.

PRESENTATION OF BREVET COMMISSIONS TO THE OPER-CERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF NEW YORK VOLUN-TERRS.-At a o'clock last evening, a large number of the eading gertlemen connected with the military, and other professions, assembled at the Aster House to witness the ceremony of Brevet Promotions to the Officers of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Col. Ward B. Burnstt to Brevet Brigadier General.
Le. Colonel James C. Burnham to Colonel.
Major Garrett Dickman to Lt. Colonel.
Captain Marier W. Taylor to Major.
Captain Alfred W. Taylor to Major.
Captain A. Farnsworth to Major.
Captain G. Bolium Hall to Major.

Captain G Boliner Hall to Major.
First Lieutenant W. H. Brown to Captain,
First Lieutenant Israel Miller to Captain,
First Lieutenant Israel Miller to Captain,
Second Lieutenant Henry Gaines to First Lieutenant,
Second Lieutenant Thos. J. Rogers to First Lieutenant,
Second Lieutenant Henry Dusenbury to First Lieutenant cond Lieutenant Hyppolite Dardonville to First Lieu-

tenant. ond Lieutenant Carl Decker to First Lieutenant

Second Lieutenant Chas, T. Hooper to First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant David Doremus to First Lieutenant. Neat speeches were made by General Ward and Col Burnett. After the presentation, the company repaired to the Ladies Ordinary, and partook of a magnificent banquet to General Quitman. The festivities were kept up to a late hour.

At a meeting of the Representatives of the Fire Danart. At a needing of the Representatives of the Fire Depart-ent on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted re-issting the Common Council, in the selection of Commis-ners, to appoint one person connected with the Fire De-ortment, to represent them in the Commission, and a Com-ities of three was constituted to nominate a suitable can THE CHARGES AGAINST THE STREET COMMISSIONER

Yesterday the Committee, consisting of Alderman Sturtevant, Moore and Tweed, appointed at the last meeting of e Board of Aldermen, to inquire into certain charge made by Ald Doherty against the Street Commissioner, met at the City Hall and commenced their investigation, Ald, Tweed took the Chair. Mr. Willard appeared as the Aid. Tweed took the Chair. Mr. Willard appeared as the counsellor for the Street Commissioner. The charge was that the Street Commissioner had given out a contract life-gally, by awarding it to a Mr. Hagen, the lowest bidder, only on condition that he would take John S. Austin in engartmenthip with him in the job. The defense set up by Mr. Furey was, that John S. Austin was the lowest bidder, and Mr. Hagen the next lowest, and that in consequence of an informality by Austin, neglecting to sigh his name to a certain affidavit, he was in doubt as to whom was legally chilled to the contract, and finally Hagen and Austin. cream amount, ne was not an denote set whom was legally childed to the contract, and finally Hagen and Austin agreeing between themselves that if the contract was awarded to Hagen, neither would trouble the Com insioner in their about the matter, the contract was so awarded. It was charged that improper means had been taken to or

core the contract.

The following testimeny was elected:
Themas J. Hager being sworn, said—I live in Eighty-sixth st, and am a contractor: I was a bidder for the work of regulating and grading One hundred and twenty third st, between Third and Avenue A. I was present when the huls were opened in the Street Commissioner's Office: the estimates were made on the apecifications of the 19th of April: the lowest bidder to my knowledge was myself. I think it was a day or two afterward that I called upon Mr. Rogers, the Centract Clerk, in regard to that estimates, I know mine was the lowest and he asked me how I know be said the estimates were not ready and that he would into the contract Clerk. cide the next week. I called a few days afterward and he would depend on the had not made up his mind what to do with it; three or four weeks after this I called again and wished him to decide one way or the other he said there was so much noise about it that he thought of sending the matter to the Common Council or redvertise it. I then told him I would sist on having the contract, and could give the necessary

Aid Doherty-What was the Preliminary conversation

about this?

Mr. Hager—I called often to Inquire about the contract to have it awarded to me; the Contract Clerk said he did not know how to decide, and did not feel at liberty to do so, that he had received advice from the Corporation Counsel, the next time I called to see him he told me that he was making the papers up to send to the Common Council, this was about the latter part of June, he had not signed the contract at that time, he told me before I signed the contract that he did not see how it was to be awarded when there was such a disorder about.

contract matter and not see now it was to be awarded when there was such a dispute about it. I bud Mr. Sweenythat if I did not get the contract to sue the Corporation; the next time I came down I met John S. Austin, who said. Here the witness was interrupted by the counsel for Mr. Furey, who thought that the rules of a Court of Justice, should be some extent, be observed in taking testimony. It was not fair to take testimony from the witness rela-tive to what Mr. Austin said. t was not fair to take testimony from the witness rela-ive to what Mr. Austin said.

Ald. Doherty here gave the Committee quite a lecture as

to their duty, and charging them to act as a Committee, without observing the technicalities of a Court. The Committee decided not to admit testimenty from the witness regarding what other parties interested said in relation to the

contract.

The witness proceeded:

I received a verbal notice aday or two before signing the contract from John S. Austin: the first intination I got of the contract from John S. Austin: the first intination I got of the contract having been awarded to me was from Mr. Austin: he said the Street Commissioner was willing to give the contract to me if we would settle our own difficulties: Austin wanted his own name in the contract as well as unles, and said the Street Commissioner would not take a verbal agreement from us—that we must put it in writing. Ald. Doberty—Did Mr. Austin say to you that the Street Commissioner would give you that contract if you and he could make it right with one another?

Objected to and ruled out.

Witness—I stated that Mr. Furey said, if Austin and I would settle between ourselves. I would get the contract.

would settle between ourselves I would get the contract:
we signed a paper, to be given to the Street Commissioner,
agreeing in relation to the contract.
Ald Doberty—Was there any understanding other than
that mentioned in the papers!
Answer—There was I do not know that Mr. Furey was

Answer—There was I do not know that Mr. Furey was ognizant to any other agreement than that in the paper; I met Austin at the Stroet Commissioner's Office by appointment, when we motually agreed to settle; he wanted his name in the contract but I would not consent; the agreement was brought to me the day before I signed the contract.

Ald Doberty—Did Mr. Austin state that if you would sign the paper the Street Commissioner would give the contract.

Answer—I was in the Street Commissioner's Office when

Answer—I was in the Street Commissioner's Office when

Answer-I was in the Street Commissioner's Office when Mr. Turner asked me if that was my signature (showing as a paper); I said, "yes: Mr. Austin thought that his name and mine were both in the contract, but I objected: I told the Deputy Street Commissioner that the contract was to be made out in my name alone; I left Austin in the Street Commissioner's Office; he came down sairs a few moments afterward and told me that the contract was ready, and I went up and signed it; I have worked on the contract one day; Austin has teams at work every day on the same contract.

contract.
Ald Doberty—Was it upon the agreement between you and John S. Austin, which was the settlement understood between Austin and you, that the Street Commissioner awarded the contract

This was ruled out.
Ald Doberty—Did the Street Commissioner not under stand that you should take Austin into partnership and sell out your individual interest for the sum of \$500?

This was also ruled out.

Ald Doherty—Did the Street Commissioner ever tell, in
the absence of Austin, that if you would make it right with
Austin he would award the contract to you, or words to that effect?
Witness—He told me that if he and I would settle our difficulties he would give me the contract. Austin brought me the agreement the day before or the day I signed the

Aid. Deherty-On the day you signed the contract, or Aid, Doberty—On the day you signed the contract, or any day sub-squent thereto, did Austin insist upon you assigning the contract over to him for the sum of \$500? and did you make an agreement with him to meet him at the Street Commissioner's Office? and was that part of the utderstarding between him and you which was the basis upon which that contract was signed by you?

This question was railed out by the Committee, and at this stars of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned to Tuesday next.

FIRES.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in the sixth story of the new Bible House, in Astor Place. The fire originated in the sixth story, in the room on the corners of Third av. and Flighth st., occupied by the compositors. The firemen were early on the ground, but in consequence of attempting to pass the hose up through the street entrance, which does not reach higher than the second story, they experienced great delay in getting water upon the firmer. much damage would have been avoided, not only from fire but from the breaking of doors and windows. The fire is supposed to have originated from the thrance used for casting plates. The workman on knocking off work extinguished the fire, but the door beneath being only separated from the intense heat of the necting off work extinguished the fire, but the floor be-beath being only separated from the intense heat of the furnace during the day by a large sheet of inch thick fron, took fire easily, and was burning probably several hours before being discovered. The principal damage from the fire was sustained on the fifth and sixth stories. The floor of the latter was burned through, the beams churred, and a large number of stereotypes melted.

A large number of books and paper on the fifth story

of the latter was burned through the beams charred, and a large number of stereotypes melted.

A large number of books and paper on the fifth story were greatly migred by water, which also did much damage to the remainder of the ceilings throughout the buildings. The damage will not fall far short of \$5,000. Both the building and the stock are fully insured.

Capt. Harit, and Lieut. Hicks, of the Seventeenth Ward, and the police of other wards, were present and rendered material sid in protecting property.

After the fire a fight occurred between some of the firemen, on the Third av. In regard to the fight Capt. Harit marks: "How long shall those things be: How long shall those brutal fights be allowed to disgrave our city; and looking back it would seem to a state of Savage Barbasism in their manner of combat; and for the police to stop it altogether is utterly impossible under the circumstances. In my opinion it is for the people to lay the axe at the root of the tree.

Last right about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large number of frame sheds, occupied as stables, in the rear of No. 200 Motted, and running through to Elizabeth st. The firemen were early on the ground, but before they could check the dames, the stables, together with a large quantity of bay. See, were destroyed. One horse was burned to death. The other horses which were in the stables were got out in safety.

The stables were overed by Messers McDermott Murray.

burned to death. The other horses which were in the stables were got out in safety.

The stables were owned by Messrs McDermott, Murray, Dudley and Mrs. McCafferty.

The loss will not exceed \$1,300. The dwelling house of Mrs. Clark, adjoining, was considerably damaged.

The Police were present and preserved order.

THE TRAINER CASE -We have received the following sums toward redeeming Trainer's wife from Slavery. We do not know how much has been collected, but the whole

| Dr (i Hoyt. | SI S. L. Caverly | 1 W. Smith | A Friend | F R. C. | 1 | S. L. Caverly REAL ESTATE -The following sales of West Flushing property were made July 29, by A. H. Nicolay:ots on Main et 252100, each \$00...
ots on Grove et 252100, each \$00...
ots on Grove et 252100, each \$05...
ots corner Junction av and Main et

OBITUARY.-It is our painful duty to announce the death OBTUARY.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Francis I. Hodges, a promising young lawyer of this City, and at the time of his decase attached to the effice of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Hodges was a graduate of Yale College, and subsequently a tator in that institution. He came to this City aloust two years since, and became connected with The Evening Post as a law reporter, which position he filled with great credit to himself, until he formed the professional connection which he held at the time of his death. He was a young man of this accomplishments, and gave ample promise of professional ladded at Geneva in the western part of the at the time of his head. He was a young a most of man accomplishments, and gave ample promise of professional success. He died at Geneva, in the western part of the State, in the 28th year of his age. [Eve. Post, 28th. ISJURGED IN A FIREMAN'S FIGUR.—At a late hour on

INJURIED IN A FIREMAN'S FIGUR.—At a late hour on Thursday night. Officers Moore and Long of the Saventeenth Ward Police, took to the station house a young man named Richard Carr, who had been struck with a paying stone and severely injured during a fight between some of the runners or members of two fire companies. The wounds of the young man were dressed by a physician, after which he was taken home by his friends. None of the fighters were arrested.

THE LATE FATAL CASUALTY IS THIRD AVENUE—Inquest and Verdut of Censure—An inquest was yesterday held by Cenurer Hilton, at the house No. 16 Sixth at, upon the voly of Eleanor M. Phensant, the girl who was killed on Thursday afternoon, by the folling upon her of a balustrade, as she was passing the house No. 5 Third av. Testimeny was taken, sitter which the jury visited the buildings from which the balustrade fell, and on their return to the house rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to her death by injuries received from the falling of sme to her death by injuries received from the falling of the balastrades of the houses from Nos. 5 to 12, inclusive, a Third av. and that we hold the owners of said buildings unity of gross negligence, in leaving said balastrades in a linear section and datgerous condition. The deceased was betteen years of age, and did much towards the support of er aged and widowed mother, who is now left alone and a poverty. The charitable will find her a deserving bilast.

ACCIDENT ON THE THERDAY, RAILROAD.—Yesterday vening an accident of a severe nature happened to Jas. irogan. White getting off the cars, at the corner of frincest and the Bowery, he stumbled, and the whoels of he car passed over his right foot, lacerating it in a terrible manner. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The Late Burglast in Broomest.—Some of the jew-elry which was taken a day or two since, from four men who were arrested for breaking into and robbing the house of Mr. Philip Galley, No. 153 Broomest, was yesterday dentified as a portion of that stolen, on the 15th of May last from the premises of Mr. Earnest Jacobs, then resid-ing at No. 17 Mott at. A gold bracelet, bearing the initials "J.S.M.," was also found in their possession, and is now awaiting an owner at the Police Court at Essex Market.

Polosing Poulthy. - A man named Michael Langaster Possoning Pourrier.—A man named Michael Lancaster was arrested yesterday afternoon, on a warrant issued by Justine Stuart, charged with potsoning over fifty hems and chickens with arsenic, the property of Martin Dunn, residing in One Hundred and Fourth at, Harism, next door to the accused. It appears, from the evidence of a man named John Gibson, that Lancaster threatened to destroy the chickens, and on that very night forty-mine of them were found dead. Two of the dead fowle were taken to Dr. Chilton, and found, on examination, that arsenic had been given to them. The prisoner was committed to await examination. o await examination.

TRUTH MORE STRANGE THAN FICTION.—This does IRCTH MORE STRANGE THAN FIGTION—I HIS GOOSS acem absolutely the fact to the Isdies who patronics Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-et. The Proprietors are now seiling rich Pars Printed No. 201 Grand-et. The Proprietors are now seiling rich Pars Printed Lawn, one yard wide, warranted fast colors and the most desirable siyle of pattern, for 1) per yard, that cost 22 cents. Rich Pland, Sirges and Summer Niks, invoiced at 25c. 298c. P. yard, for 4)8 and 6) Pyard, together with a general assortment of rich Summer Draws Goods in the same properties. This may went too strangs to some, but their object is to class out their entire stock of Summer Goods during the next month to complete their arrangement for the Fail Trade.

Boors! Boors! Boors!—Ladies Gaiter Boots, we mean. Also, everyother description of Luster and Children's foot every warranted City made, may be obtained at M. E. Wilson's No. 279 Orande. THE PRESCOPT HOUSE.—The Traveling Public are

respectfully informed that this Hotel will be ready for the reception licalders on Tuesday, the 2d of August.

ALEKET DEGROOT, Proprietor.

Wyskoop & Co. s Cure for Pever and Ages, CHILL FRYER AND BLICKED DISCASS.—It is a sure, speedy and per-iment cure for those distressing complaints. This medicine removes that torper and inactivity of the liver which predicate removes to bilious diseases. It counteracts the missensal indicates by producing activity of the bilinary organis, causing a natural and beautity discharge of hile from the system. Office No. 140 Fultones, second floor.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE POLICE FORCE AND THE BOARD OF EXCESS.—The Grand Inquest in the county of Kings, made a presentment in the Court of Sessions this term, in which are embodied a number of important suggestions relating to the efficiency of the Police of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. and it also adverts, in terms of censure, to the course pursued by the Boards of Excise of both cities. In regard to the police, the Inquest recommends a thorough revisal in the matter of appointments by the se entrusted with the responsibility. The standard of qualification should be raised beyond the present average, and no one should hold the office of police man who is not imbued with the spirit of order and obedience, perfectly sober, physically sound, and not under a standard hight, gifted with a strong common sense and wise discretion, of at least good elementary education, and thoroughly moral. The regulation requiring the display of badges or emblems, should be more rigidly enforced; and the Grand Inquest also advise that arrests by policemen on verbal authority be discontinued, and that those on duty should be sufficiently distinguished from those eff daty;